

Airborne Creed

I volunteered as a parachutist, fully realizing the hazard of my chosen service and by my thoughts and actions will always uphold the prestige, honor and high esprit-de-corps of parachute troops.

I realize that a parachutist is not merely a soldier who arrives by parachute to fight, but is an elite shock trooper and that his country expects him to march farther and faster, to fight harder, to be more self-reliant than any other soldier. Parachutists of all allied armies belong to this great brotherhood.

I shall never fail my fellow comrades by shirking any duty or training, but will always keep myself mentally and physically fit and shoulder my full share of the task, whatever it may be.

I shall always accord my superiors fullest loyalty and I will always bear in mind the sacred trust I have in the lives of the men I will accompany in to battle.

I shall show other soldiers by my military courtesy, neatness of dress and care of my weapons and equipment that I am a picked and well trained soldier.

I shall endeavor always to reflect the high standards of training and morale of parachute troops.

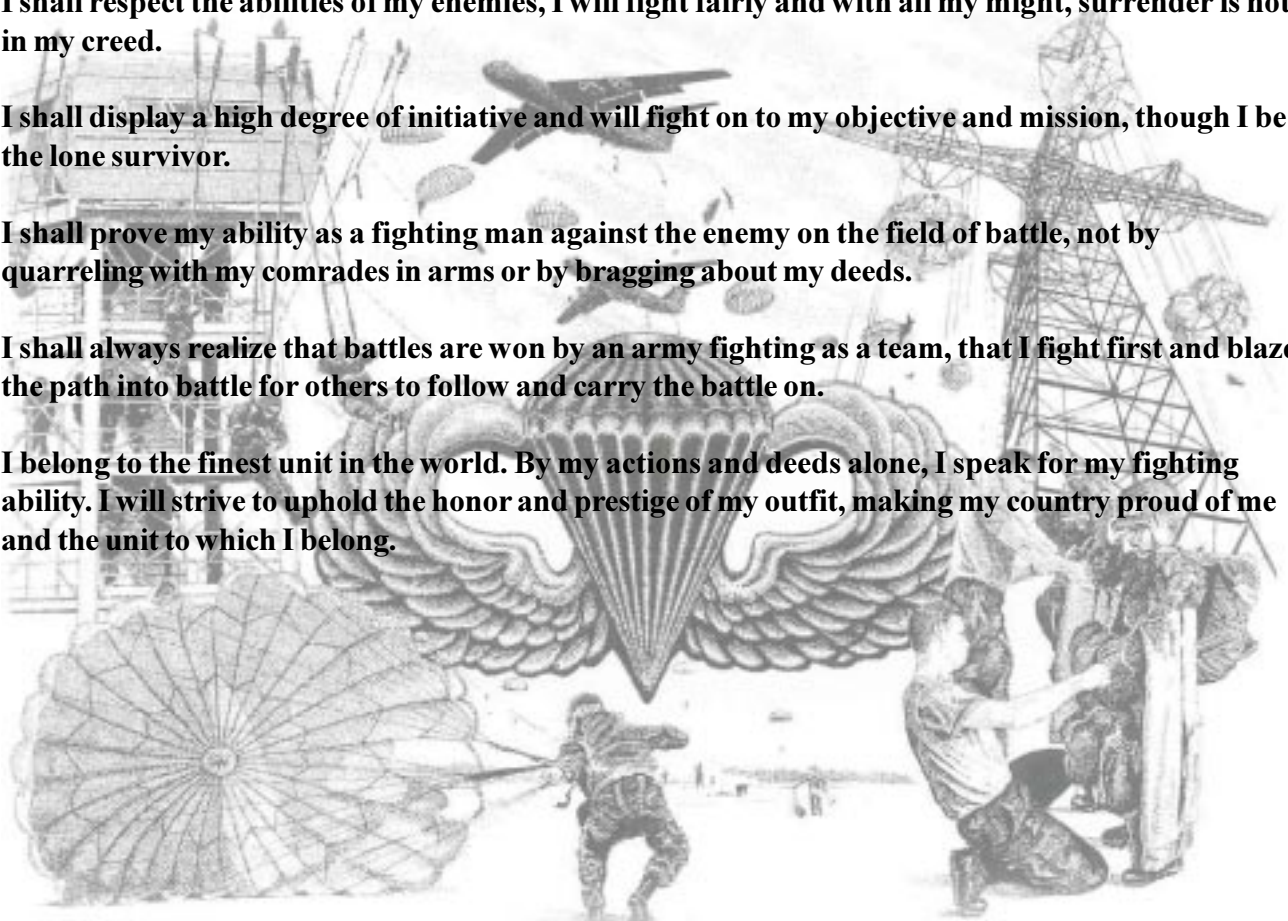
I shall respect the abilities of my enemies, I will fight fairly and with all my might, surrender is not in my creed.

I shall display a high degree of initiative and will fight on to my objective and mission, though I be the lone survivor.

I shall prove my ability as a fighting man against the enemy on the field of battle, not by quarreling with my comrades in arms or by bragging about my deeds.

I shall always realize that battles are won by an army fighting as a team, that I fight first and blaze the path into battle for others to follow and carry the battle on.

I belong to the finest unit in the world. By my actions and deeds alone, I speak for my fighting ability. I will strive to uphold the honor and prestige of my outfit, making my country proud of me and the unit to which I belong.



Army Acronyms (A-S)

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service	DA	Department of the Army
ACAP	Army Career and Alumni Program	DCSPER	Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel
ACES	Army Continuing Education System	DCSIM	Deputy Chief of Staff Information Management
ACS/FPC	Army Community Service/Family Program Coordinator	DCSOPS	Deputy Chief of Staff Operations
AD	Active Duty	DCST	Deputy Chief of Staff Training
ADJ	Adjutant	DCSCOMPT	Deputy Chief of Staff Comptroller
ADSW	Active Duty for Special Work	DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics
AER	Army Emergency Relief	DDP	Delta Dental Plan
AFAP	Army Family Action Plan	DDRP	Drug Demand Reduction Program
AFN	Armed Forces Network	DeCA	Defense Commissary Agency
AFRTS	Armed Forces Radio and Television Services	DEERS	Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System
AFTB	Army Family Team Building	DEH	Director of Engineering and Housing
AG	Adjutant General	DPW	Director of Public Works
AGR	Active Guard Reserve	DENTAC	United States Army Dental Activity
AIT	Advanced Individual Training	DEROS	Date of Estimated Return from Overseas
AMC	Army Materiel Command	DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Systems
AMMO	Ammunition	DI	Drill Instructor
ANCOC	Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course	DO	Duty Officer
ANG	Air National Guard	DOB	Date of Birth
AO	Area of Operations/Administrative Officer	DOD	Department of Defense
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier	DOR	Date of Rank
APF	Appropriated Funds	DPCA	Director of Personnel and Community Activities
APFT	Army Physical Fitness Test	DCA	Director of Community Affairs
APO	Army Post Office	DPP	Deferred Payment Plan
AR	Army Reserve/Army Regulation/Armor	DSN	Defense Switched Network
ARCOM	Army Reserve Command		
ARNG	Army National Guard	EANGUS	Enlisted Association of the Nat. Guard of the U.S.
ARPERCEN	Army Reserve Personnel Center	EBC	Embedded Battle Command
ASAP	As Soon As Possible	EDRE	Emergency Deployment Reaction Exercise
AT	Annual Training	EE	Emergency Essential
AUSA	Association of the United States Army	EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
AWOL	Absent Without Leave	EER/OER	Enlisted/Officer Evaluation Report
		EFMP	Exceptional Family Member Program
BOQ	Bachelor Officers Quarters	EM	Enlisted Member
BAS	Basic Allowance for Subsistence	EN	Enlisted
BHA	Basic Housing Allowance	EO	Equal Opportunity
BC	Battery Commander	ESGR	Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve
BCT	Basic Combat Training	ETS	Estimated Time of Separation
BDE	Brigade	EWC	Enlisted Wives Club
BDU	Battle Dress Uniform (jungle, desert, cold weather)		
BN	Battalion	FAC	Family Assistance Center
BNCOC	Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course	FCP	Family Care Plan
		FDU	Full Dress Uniform
CAR	Chief of Army Reserve	FEHBP	Federal Employees Health benefits Plan
CASCOM	Combined Arms Support Command	FLO	Family Liaison Office
CDR	Commander	FM	Family Member/Field Manual
CDS	Child Development Services	FMEAP	Family Member Employment Assistance Program
CG	Commanding General	FORSCOM	Forces Command
CGSC	Command and General Staff College	FOUO	For Official Use Only
CHAMPUS	Civilian Health and Medical Program for the Uniformed Svcs.	FPC	Family Program Coordinator
CID	Criminal Investigation Division	FRO	Family Readiness Officer
CINC	Commander in Chief	FSA	Family Separation Allowance
CMF	Career Management Field	FSG	Family Support Group
CNGB	Chief, National Guard Bureau	FTX	Field Training Exercise
CO/Co	Commanding Officer/Company	FY	Fiscal Year
COB	Close of Business	FYI	For Your Information
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance		
CONUS	Continental United States	GED	General Education Diploma
		GO	General Officer
CP	Command Post	GS	General schedule (Govt. employee pay grades)
CPO	Civilian Personnel Office	HHC	Headquarters and Headquarters Company
CPX	Command Post Exercise	HOR	Home of Record
CQ	Charge of Quarters (duty required after duty hours)	HQ	Headquarters
CS/C of S	Chief of Staff	HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
CSA	Chief of Staff, Army	HS	Home station
CY	Calendar year		

Phonetic Alphabet

Alpha Bravo Charlie Delta Echo Foxtrot Golf Hotel India Juliet Kilo Lima Mike November Oscar Papa Quebec
Romeo Sierra Tango Uniform Victor Whisky X-ray Yankee Zulu

IADT	Initial Active Duty Training
IDT	Inactive Duty Training
IE	Initial entry
IET	Initial Entry Training
IG	Inspector General
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
INFO	For the information of
ING	Inactive National Guard
IO	Information Officer
IRF	Immediate Reaction Force
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
ITO	Information Travel Office
ITT	Information, Tours, and Travel
IVC	Installation Volunteer Coordinator
JAG	Judge Advocate General
JR EN	Junior Grade Enlisted Personnel
JR NCO	Junior Grade Noncommissioned Officer
JUMPS	Joint Uniform Military Pay System
KIA	Killed In Action
KISS	"Keep it simple stupid/sweetie"
KP	Kitchen patrol
LES	Leave and Earnings Statement
LN	Local National
LOD	Line of Duty
LZ	Landing zone
MACOM	Major Army Command
MEDDAC	Medical Department Activity
METL	Mission Essential Task List
MFO	Multinational Forces and Observer
MI	Military Intelligence
MIA	Missing In Action
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
MP	Military Police
MRE	Meals Ready to Eat
MSO	Morale Support Officer
MUSARC	Major U.S. Army Reserve Command
MUTA	Multi-unit Training Assembly
MWR	Morale, Welfare, and Recreation
NA	Not applicable
NAF	Nonappropriated funds (generated locally)
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
NCOA	Noncommissioned Officers Association
NCOER	Noncommissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NCOIC	Noncommissioned Officer In Charge
NCOWC	Noncommissioned Officers' Wives Club
NEO	Noncombatant Evacuation Operation
NG	National Guard
NG	National Guard Association of the United States
NGB	National Guard Bureaus
NLT	Not Later Than
O CLUB	Officers Club
OBC/OAC	Officer Basic/Advanced Course
OCONUS	Outside Continental United States
OCS	Officer Candidate Schools
OD	Officer of the Day
OIC	Officer-in-Charge
OJT	On the Job Training
ORE	Operational Readiness Exercise
OWC	Officers' Wives Club
PAC	Personnel Administration Center
PAM	Pamphlet
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PDQ	Pretty "Darn" Quick
PERSCOM	Total Army Personnel Command

PLDC	Primary Leadership Development Course
PLT	Platoon/Primary Level Training
PM	Provost Marshal (police chief)
PMOS	Primary Military Occupational Specialty
POA	Power of Attorney
POC	Point of Contact
POE	Point of Embarkation
POI	Program of Instruction
POSH	Prevention of Sexual Harrassment
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
P T	Physical Training
PX	Post Exchange
PZ	Primary Zone



Soldiers
on the
move
preparing
to setup
a fighting
position.

QM	Quartermaster
QTRS	Quarters (living area)
RA	Regular Army
RC	Reserve Component
RD	Rear Detachment
RDC	Rear Detachment Commander
RDF	Rapid Deployment Force
R&D	Research and Development
REG	Regulation
REGT	Regiment
R&R	Rest and Recreation
RFO	Request for Orders
RIF	Reduction in Force
RO	Roundout
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
RSVP	Reply whether or not you can attend
SBP	Survivor Benefit Plan
SD	Staff Duty
SDNCO	Staff Duty Noncommissioned Officer
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SES	Senior Executive Service
SGLI	Servicemen's Group Life Insurance
SIDPERS	Standard Installation/Division Personnel Rpts. System
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate

**Accept the challenges so you can feel
the exhilaration of victory.**

— Gen. George S. Patton

The 75th Ranger Regiment, composed of three Ranger battalions, is the premier light-infantry unit of the

United States Army. Headquartered at Fort Benning, Ga., the 75th Ranger Regiment's mission is to plan and conduct special missions in support of U.S. policy and objectives.



3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.



Mission objectives

- Infiltrating by land, sea and air.
- Conducting direct action operations.
- Conducting raids.
- Recovery of personnel and special equipment.
- Conducting conventional or special light-infantry operations.



Gen. of the Army
(Reserved for wartime)



Gen. (Army Chief of Staff)



Sgt. Maj.
of the Army



Command Sgt. Maj.



Sgt. Maj.



1st Sgt.



Lt. Gen.



Maj. Gen.



Brig. Gen.



Col.



Master Sgt.



Sgt. 1st Class



Staff Sgt.



Sgt.



Lt. Col.



Maj.(gold)



Capt.



1st Lt.



2nd Lt.(gold)

Chief Warrant Officer



CW5



CW4



CW3



CW2



CW1



Cpl.



Spec.



Pvt. 1st Class



Private (Pvt. 2)

U.S. Army Parachute Badge

The first Parachute badge was designed during World War II by Capt. (later Lieutenant Gen.) William P. Yarborough of the 501st Parachute Battalion. A memorandum of record written by Captain Yarborough on April 22, 1941, tells the story of the birth of the parachute badge.

“On March 3, 1941, I was ordered to Washington to report to the Adjutant General for temporary duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry. My mission was the procurement of a suitable parachutist badge with would meet with the approval both of the War Department and the Commanding Officer of the 501st Parachute Battalion. Major Miley (*commander of the 501st*), before my departure, gave me full authority to approve any design that I considered acceptable, and to do so in his name. The same authority was delegated to me in the name of the Chief of Infantry.

“I drew the original sketch in the office of Lieutenant Colonel Beuchner, G-3; a finished copy of my original sketch was prepared in the office of the Quartermaster General. Through the help of Mr. A.E. Dubois, in the Quartermaster General’s office, 350 of the badges were procured from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company in Philadelphia and were in the hands of the Commanding Officer of the 501st Parachute Battalion by March 14, 1941. This is believed to have been an all time speed record for War Department Procurement.”

“I personally took the correspondence relative to the badge’s approval from one office to another until the transaction was complete. This operation took me one entire week, eight hours a day.”

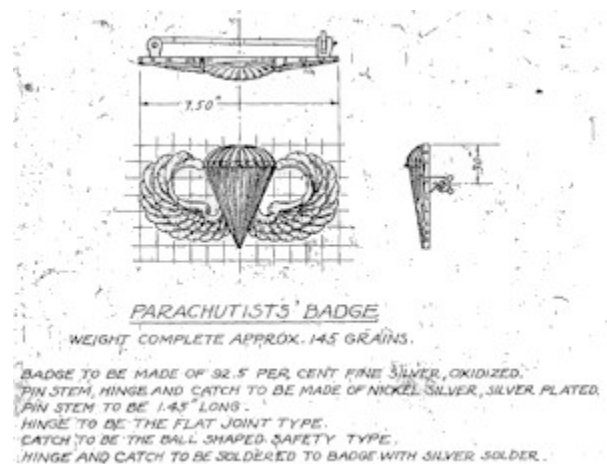
Captain Yarborough even applied for a patent to protect the design from unauthorized reproduction. On February 2, 1943, Patent #134963 was granted for “A Parachutist’s Badge” for a period of three and one-half years.

The Parachutist Badge was formally approved on March 10, 1941. The senior and master parachutists badges were authorized by Headquarters, Department of the Army in 1949 and were announced by Change 4, Army Regulation 600-70, dated Jan. 24, 1950.

Description: An oxidized silver badge 1 13/64 inches in height and 1 1/2 inches in width, consisting of an

open parachute on and over a pair of stylized wings displayed and curving inward. A star and wreath are added above the parachute canopy to indicate the degree of qualification. A star above the canopy indicates a Senior Parachutist; the star surrounded by a laurel wreath indicates a Master Parachutist.

Symbolism: The wings suggest flight and, together with the open parachute, symbolize individual proficiency and parachute qualifications.



Basic Parachutist: Awarded to any individual who has satisfactorily completed the prescribed proficiency tests while assigned or attached to an airborne unit or the Airborne Department of the Infantry School; or participated in at least one combat parachute jump.



Senior Parachutist: Participated in a minimum of 30 jumps to include 15 jumps with combat equipment; two night jumps, one of which is as jumpmaster of a stick; two mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem; graduated from the

Jumpmaster Course; and served on jump status with an airborne unit or other organization authorized parachutists for a total of at least 24 months.



Master Parachutist: Participated in 65 jumps to include 25 jumps with combat equipment; four night jumps, one of which is as a jumpmaster of a stick; five mass tactical jumps which culminate in an airborne assault problem with a unit equivalent to a battalion or larger; separate company/battery or organic staff of a regiment size or larger; graduated from the Jumpmaster Course; and served in jump status with an airborne unit or other organization authorized parachutists for a total of at least 36 months.



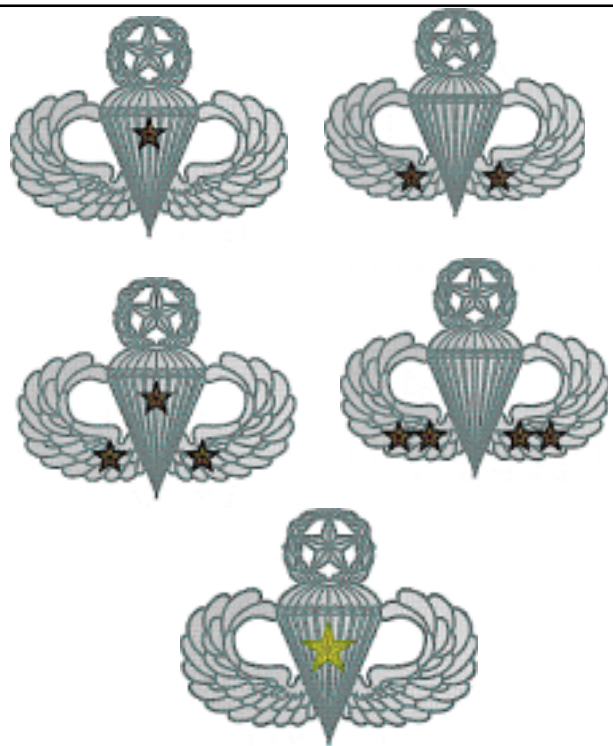
Army Special Forces

Recently, the Army announced the 18X-Ray Military Occupational Specialty that allows men a unique opportunity to become a member of the Special Forces. In the past, a would be Green Beret had to become an infantryman and win approval to be accepted into the training program.

COMBAT PARACHUTIST BADGES

Stars representing participation in combat jumps had been worn unofficially on parachute wings during and after World War II. This practice did not gain official sanction until after the 1983 invasion of Grenada, Operation Urgent Fury. On October 25, 1983 over 500 Army Rangers from the 1st and 2nd Ranger Battalions made a combat jump into Point Salines Airport, Grenada. The addition of stars to the basic, senior and master parachute wings for each combat jump were approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army on December 14, 1983.

Small stars are superimposed on the appropriate badge to indicate combat jumps as follows:



One combat jump: A bronze star centered on the shroud lines 3/16 inch below the canopy.

Two combat jumps: A bronze star on the base of each wing.

Three combat jumps: A bronze star on the base of each wing and one star centered on the shroud lines 3/16 inch below the canopy.

Four combat jumps: Two bronze stars on the base of each wing.

Five combat jumps: A gold star centered on the shroud lines 5/16 inch below the canopy.

History of the Airborne



Perhaps no military development has been so revolutionary as the employment of paratroopers. Certainly, none has been so spectacular!

Shortly after World War I, General Billy Mitchell proposed that parachuting troops from aircraft into combat could be effective. During the demonstration of his concept at Kelly Field at San Antonio, Texas, six soldiers parachuted from a Martin Bomber,

safely landed, and in less than three minutes after exiting the aircraft had their weapons assembled and were ready for action.

Although the U.S. observers dismissed the concept, not all of the observers arrived at the same conclusion. The Soviets and Germans were impressed with the demonstration. In the USSR, static line parachuting was introduced as a national sport and the population was encouraged to join the Russian Airborne Corps. The German observers eagerly grasped the idea and planners worked quickly to develop an effective military parachute organization.

For the first time, in August 1930 at Veronezh, Russia, Soviet paratroopers participated in military maneuvers. Their actions were so effective that a repeat performance was given in Moscow one month later.

The Germans effectively developed their airborne forces and, at the start of World War II, used parachute troops in their spearhead assaults.

Spurred by the successful employment of airborne troops by the Germans in their invasion of the Low Countries, U.S. military branches began an all-out effort to develop this new form of warfare. Controversy surrounded the effort and the various branches made several colorful proposals. The Air Corps made the most unique proposal. Its staff proposed that the Air Infantry be called "Air Grenadiers" and be members of the "Marines of the Air Corps."

In April 1940, following the controversies, the War Department approved plans for the formation of a test platoon of Airborne Infantry to form, equip, and train under the direction and control of the Army's Infantry Board. In June, the Commandant of the Infantry School was directed to organize a test platoon of volunteers from Fort Benning's 29th Infantry Regiment. Later that year, the 2d Infantry Division was directed to conduct the necessary tests to develop reference data and operational procedures for air-transported troops.

In July 1940, the task of organizing the platoon began. First Lieutenant William T. Ryder from the 29th Infantry Regiment volunteered and was designated the test platoon's Platoon Leader and Lieutenant James A. Bassett was designated Assistant Platoon Leader. Based on high

standards of health and rugged physical characteristics, forty-eight enlisted men were selected from a pool of 200 volunteers. Quickly thereafter, the platoon moved into tents near Lawson Field, and an abandoned hanger was obtained for use as a training hall and for parachute packing.

Lieutenant Colonel William C. Lee, a staff officer for the Chief of Infantry, was intently interested in the test platoon. He recommended that the men be moved to the Safe Parachute Company at Hightstown, NJ for training on the parachute drop towers used during the New York World's Fair. Eighteen days after organization, the platoon was moved to New Jersey and trained for one week on the 250-foot free towers.

The training was particularly effective. When a drop from the tower was compared to a drop from an airplane, it was found that the added realism was otherwise impossible to duplicate. The drop also proved to the troopers that their parachutes would function safely. The Army was so impressed with the tower drops that two were purchased and erected at Fort Benning on what is now Eubanks Field. Later, two more were added. Three of the original four towers are still in use training paratroopers at Fort Benning. PLF training was often conducted by the volunteers jumping from PT platforms and from the back of moving 2 1/2 ton trucks to allow the trainees to experience the shock of landing.

Less than forty-five days after organization, the first jump from an aircraft in flight by members of the test platoon was made from a Douglas B-18 over Lawson Field on 16 August, 1940. Before the drop, the test platoon held a lottery to determine who would follow Lieutenant Ryder out of the airplane and Private William N. (Red) King became the first enlisted man to make an official jump as a paratrooper in the United States Army. On 29 August, at Lawson Field, the platoon made the first platoon mass jump held in the United States.

The first parachute combat unit to be organized was the 501st Parachute Battalion. It was commanded by Major William M. Miley, later a Major General and Commander of the 17th Airborne Division, and the original test platoon members formed the battalion cadre. The Civilian Conservation Corps cleared new jump areas and three new training buildings were erected. Several B-18 and C-39 aircraft were provided for training. The traditional paratrooper cry "GERONIMO" was originated in the 501st by Private Aubrey Eberhart to prove to a friend that he had full control of his faculties when he jumped. That cry was adopted by the 501st and has been often used by paratroopers since then.

The 502d Parachute Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William C. Lee with men from the 501st as cadre, was activated on 1 July, 1941. The 502d was far below strength, and 172 prospective troopers from the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Bragg, NC were needed. The response to Lieutenant Colonel Lee's call for volunteers was startling: more than 400 men volunteered, including many noncommissioned officers who were willing to take a reduction in rank ("take a bust") to transfer to the new battalion.

Airborne experimentation of another type was initiated on 10 October, 1941 when the Army's first Glider Infantry battal-

ion was activated. This unit was officially designated as the 88th Glider Infantry Battalion and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel Chapman later became a Major General and commanded the 13th Airborne Division.

As more airborne units were activated, it became apparent that a centralized training facility should be established. Consequently, the facility was organized at Fort Benning on 15 May, 1942. Since that date, the U.S. Army Parachute School has been known by a variety of names: The Airborne School (1 January, 1946); Airborne Army Aviation Section, The Infantry School (1 November, 1946); Airborne Department, The Infantry School (February, 1955); Airborne-Air Mobility Department (February, 1956); Airborne Department (August 1964); Airborne-Air Mobility Department (October, 1974); Airborne Department (October, 1976); 4th Airborne Training Battalion, The School Brigade (January, 1982); 1st Battalion (Abn), 507TH Parachute Infantry, The School Brigade (October, 1985); and the 1st Battalion (Abn), 507TH Infantry, 11th Infantry Regiment (July, 1991).

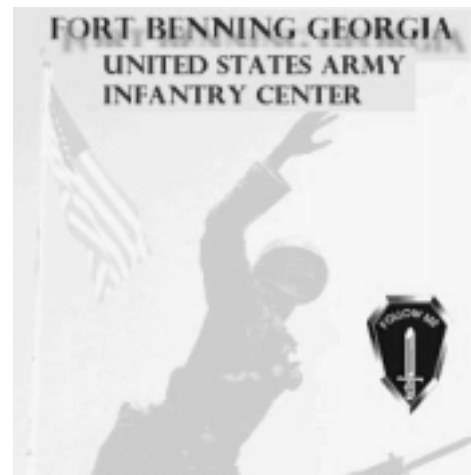
Although several types of headgear insignia have been worn by parachute and glider organizations since 1942, an insignia peculiar to the Airborne was not authorized until 1949 and did not appear in Army Regulations until 1956. The authorization was first mentioned in AR 670-5 (dated 20 September, 1956), which stated, "Airborne insignia may be worn when prescribed by commander...The insignia consists of a white parachute and glider on blue disk with a red border approximately 2 1/4 inches in diameter overall."

In December, 1943, the all black "555th Parachute Infantry Company (Colored)", later redesignated Company A, 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion (and remembered by many as the "Triple Nickel"), arrived at Fort Benning for airborne training. This training event marked a significant milestone for black Americans in the combat arms. The first troops in the unit were volunteers from the all-black 92d Infantry Division stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. After proving their skills, the battalion was not sent overseas, but was deployed to the western United States for "Operation Firefly," dropping in to fight forest fires set by Japanese incendiary balloons in the Pacific Northwest. During this mission, the 555th earned the nickname the "Smoke Jumpers." In 1948, after full integration of the Armed Forces was finally effected, black Americans were finally given their full rights as American combat paratroopers and made their first combat jump while attached to the 187th Regimental Combat Team during the Korean War.

On 14 December, 1973 another milestone in Airborne history was established when Privates Joyce Kutsch and Rita Johnson became the first women to graduate from the Basic Airborne Course. Following graduation from a modified, but rigorous, airborne course the two women successfully completed the U.S. Army Quartermaster School Parachute Rigger Course and were assigned to Aerial Delivery Companies at Fort Bragg, NC. Since then, women do not attend a modified airborne course, but complete the full course and meet the same standards as their male counterparts.

Airborne unit combat records tell stories of extreme valor.

From the first combat jump during World War II in North Africa, paratroopers have fought with a spirit, determination, and tenacity that captured the respect of the world. Future events will continue to find the American paratrooper in the forefront of hostilities.



Infantry One Station Unit Training (OSUT) combines Basic Training (BT) with Advanced Individual Training (AIT) in one location at Fort Benning. Soldiers stay with the same class throughout Infantry training. Unlike many other MOSs, Soldiers do not have to move to another installation after basic training to complete advanced individual training.

United States Army School of the Americas



The school's mission is to provide doctrinally sound, relevant military education and training to the nations of Latin America, while promoting democratic values and respect for human rights, and fostering cooperation among the multinational military forces.

Army testing 'buddy' assignment program

by Spc. Bryan Beach

FORT BENNING, Ga. (Army News Service, Oct. 26, 2000) The Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Ga., is testing a new program called the Buddy Team Assignments Program.

The buddy team program is designed to help initial-term infantry soldiers through the first rough months of adjusting to Army life after training. The program is currently being tested only with soldiers in the 11M, or mechanized infantry military occupation specialty, according to Maj. Gen. John M. Le Moyne, Chief of Infantry, U.S. Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning.



Soldiers receive medical training on how to treat and evacuate the wounded.

"Soldiers who were paired as 'buddy teams' during training will be given orders assigning them to the same company in the field," said Lt. Col. Mark Fields, Chief of the Office of Infantry Proponency at Fort Benning.

"Throughout the history of basic training, there has always been a battle buddy," said Fields. "During this test phase, commanders in basic training will be looking for compatible soldiers to pair as buddies who have similar contracts."

Once these teams are created, they will continue through

their training together until graduating.

"It's important to realize that for infantry soldiers, the line between basic and advanced training is blurred into what is really just 13 weeks and two days of training," said Fields. "Infantry soldiers have the same battle buddy for that entire training period which gives them a lot more time together to build trust."

Personnel command will work to ensure both soldiers are assigned to the same unit for at least six months. When the soldiers arrive at their duty station, their orders will annotate the last name and last four digits of the social security number of their buddy.

The Army Research Institute will track the progress of the soldiers to see if the attrition rate in those soldiers assigned to units with a buddy is lower than that of soldiers not assigned with a buddy.

Approximately 2,400 test group soldiers began arriving at duty stations in late August. Some of the soldiers are assigned as buddy teams and others are assigned individually to act as a control group.

"The program is based on a principle we all learned early in our careers," wrote Le Moyne in a memorandum issued to corps and divisions commanders throughout the Army. "The fear of the unknown and the initial trials that test young infantrymen fall into perspective when a trusted buddy is on the flank."

The program fits in line with Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric Shinseki's guidance for reducing initial term soldiers attrition rate to below 5 percent annually.

"This program will be a very significant contributor to reaching that goal," said Fields. "If you have a buddy by your side, you're twice as strong."

As for why only mechanized infantry soldiers were selected for the testing, he said it's easier to track them.

"Other infantry soldiers may go on to airborne or other schools, whereas not too many mechanized infantry soldiers do. It makes it easier to keep the teams together and track their progress" said Fields. "But, we are planning to expand the program to other infantry specialties later this year."



Infantry training challenges soldiers both mentally and physically. The Army provides young men and women an opportunity to learn how to overcome just about any obstacle.

Army Acronyms S-X

SMI	Supplemental Medical Insurance
SMO	Strength Management Office
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
SOP	Standing Operating Procedure
SQD	Squad (a unit within a platoon)
SQT	Skills Qualification Test
SRB	Selective Reenlistment Bonus
SSN	Social Security Number
STARC	State Area Command
SZ	Secondary Zone
TAG	The Adjutant General
TASC	Training and Support Center
TDY	Temporary Duty
TIG	Time in Grade
TLA	Temporary Living Allowance
TMP	Transportation Motor Pool
TPU	Troop Program Unit
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
TTAD	Temporary Tour Active Duty
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USARC	United States Army Reserve Command
USAREC	United States Army Recruiting Command
USARF	United States Army Reserve Forces
USMA	United States Military Academy
USO	United Service Organization
UTA	Unit Training Assembly
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VAMC	Veterans Affairs Medical Center
VHA	Variable Housing Allowance
VISN	Veterans Integrated Service Network
WG	Wage Grade
WO	Warrant Officer
WOAC	Warrant Officer Advanced Course
WOC	Warrant Officer Candidate Course
WOSC	Warrant Officer Senior Course
XO	Executive Officer



Conquering the rappelling tower is a major accomplishment. Many infantry soldiers eventually attend air assault school at Fort Campbell, Ky, where they learn new techniques and how to rappell with equipment.



Soldiers prepare to hone their basic rifle marksmanship skills on the firing range.

Infantry One Station Unit Training Basic Requirements

Infantry One Station Unit Training (OSUT) combines Basic Training (BT) with Advanced Individual Training (AIT) in one location at Fort Benning. Soldiers stay with the same class throughout Infantry training. Unlike many other Military Occupation Specialties (MOS) soldiers do not have to move to another installation after BT to complete AIT.

- Successfully qualify with the M16-A2 rifle.
- Pass the Army Physical Fitness Test (push-ups, sit-ups, and 2-mile run).
- Complete 5 mile “Eagle Run” under 45 minutes.
- Complete all tactical foot marches (4km, 8km, 10km, 12km, 16km, 20 km and 25 km).
- Pass hand grenade qualification course (must successfully throw 2 live grenades).
- Negotiate both the confidence and obstacle courses.
- Complete combative training to include rifle bayonet, pugil, and hand to hand combat training.
- Demonstrate knowledge of seven Army values (loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity, and personal courage).
- Successfully complete field exercise (FTX)
- Decontaminate skin and personal equipment
- Prepare a M136 launcher for firing
- Restore M136 launcher to carrying configuration
- Perform misfire procedures on a M136 launcher
- Apply dressing to an open chest wound
- Apply a dressing to an open head wound
- Move member as part of a fire team
- Practice preventive medicine
- Conduct and participate in a tactical foot/road march
- Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation
- Employ and operate radio se AN/PRC-77
- Identify topographic symbols on a military map
- Identify terrain features on a map
- Determine the grid coordinates of a point on a map
- Determine a location on the ground by terrain association
- Determine a magnetic azimuth using a lensatic compass
- Measure distance on a map
- Orient a map on the ground by map terrain association
- Install/remove the M16-A1 antipersonnel mine
- Install/remove the M21 antitank mine

Summary of tests and requirements

- Maintain an M16-A1 or M16-A2
- Perform a function check on an M16-A1 or M16-A2 rifle
- Evaluate a casualty
- Recognize and react to a chemical or biological hazard
- Report enemy information
- Load a M116-A1 or M16-A2 rifle
- Unload a M16-A1 or M16-A2 rifle
- Correct malfunctions of an M16-A1 or M16-A2
- Put on, remove, and store M17 series protective mask with hood
- Administer nerve agent antidote to self
- Put on a field or pressure dressing
- Put on a tourniquet
- Use challenge and password
- Send a radio message
- Employ a M18-A1 Claymore Mine
- Recover a M18-A1 Claymore Mine
- Employ Hand Grenades
- Camouflage oneself and individual equipment
- Prevent and treat shock
- Move under direct fire
- Move over, through, or around obstacles (except minefields)
- React to indirect fire while dismounted
- Select temporary fighting position
- Camouflage your defensive position
- Put on and wear MOPP gear (the equipment protects soldiers from chemical agents)
- Engage targets with rifle



Soldier makes his way through the infiltration course.

I do not fear failure. I only fear the “slowing up of the engine inside of me which is pounding, saying, “Keep going, someone must be on top, why not you?”

— **Gen. George S. Patton**

75th Ranger Regiment

Fact Sheet

The 75th Ranger Regiment, composed of three Ranger battalions, is the premier light-infantry unit of the United States Army. Headquartered at Fort Benning, Ga., the 75th Ranger Regiment's mission is to plan and conduct special missions in support of U.S. policy and objectives. The three Ranger battalions that comprise the 75th Ranger Regiment are geographically dispersed. Their locations are:

1st Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Hunter Army Airfield, Ga.
2nd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Lewis, Wash.
3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

The Army maintains the Regiment at a high level of readiness. Each battalion can deploy anywhere in the world with 18 hours notice.

To maintain readiness, Rangers train constantly. Their training encompasses arctic, jungle, desert, and mountain operations, as well as amphibious instruction. The training philosophy of the 75th Ranger Regiment dictates the unit's high state of readiness. The philosophy includes performance-oriented training emphasizing tough standards and a focus on realism and live-fire exercises, while concentrating on the basics and safety. Training at night, during adverse weather, or on difficult terrain multiplies the benefits of training events. Throughout training, Rangers are taught to expect the unexpected.

All officers and enlisted soldiers in the Regiment are four-time volunteers – for the Army, Airborne School, the Ranger Regiment and Ranger School. Those volunteers selected for the 75th Ranger Regiment must meet tough physical, mental and moral criteria. All commissioned officers and combat-arms NCOs must be airborne and Ranger qualified and have demonstrated a proficiency in the duty position for which they are seeking.

Upon assignment to the Regiment, both officers and senior NCOs attend the Ranger Orientation Program to integrate them into the Regiment. ROP familiarizes them with Regimental policies, standing operating procedures, the Commander's intent and Ranger standards. Enlisted soldiers assigned to the Regiment go through the Ranger Indoctrination Program. RIP assesses Rangers on their physical qualifications and indoctrinates basic Regimental standards. Soldiers must pass ROP or RIP to be assigned to the 75th Ranger Regiment.

Junior enlisted soldiers who are not Ranger qualified must attend a Pre-Ranger course, which ensures they are administratively, physically and mentally prepared before they attend the U.S. Army Ranger Course. The result of this demanding selection and training process is a Ranger who can lead effectively against enormous mental and physical odds.

Each Ranger battalion is authorized 660 personnel assigned to three rifle companies and a headquarters company.

Ranger battalions are light infantry and have only a few vehicles and crew-served weapons systems. Standard weapon systems of the unit are listed below:

**84mm Ranger Antitank
Weapons System (RAWS)
60mm Mortars M240B
Machine Guns
81mm Mortars Mark 19
RP MM Grenade Launcher
120mm Mortars Stinger**

Soldiers in the 18 X-Ray MOS (Special Forces) will take part in a 80-week training program. They will be proficeint in the following areas: combating terrorism, unconventional warfare, communications, psychological operations, survival and foreign languages.